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Necessity of Routine Thorough Examination Revealed

James Howard
Iowa State College

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rate was quite rapid — 72 beats per minute. It was evident that the posterior portion of the elbow was beginning to degenerate and muscle tendons were prolapsing through the surgical wound. The skin incision was made longer in an attempt to establish better drainage. Hot packs were applied to the area for forty minutes and 3,000,000 units of penicillin in oil was given.

By the ninth day the tissue surrounding the original opening had the appearance of a thick gelatinous mass. The tissue around the articulation of the humerus and radius had broken down and the distal end of the humerus and the proximal end of the radius was exposed. The hot packs and penicillin were continued. On the tenth day following the operation, the temperature was 103° F. The patient was markedly depressed and was seen chewing the wound. The upper third of the radius was exposed. Euthanasia was recommended.

The animal was destroyed on March 11, 1953. Upon necropsy it was determined that the left median artery and nerve were severed at the level of the radial tuberosity and there was gangrene of the distal portion of the left foreleg. The bullet was not found and it was presumed that it had been discharged with the shreds of necrotic tissue.

Since extensive necrosis accompanying a gunshot wound is rather rare and since there was no apparent widespread infection in the animal, one can conclude that the necrosis of the leg was due primarily to the severance of the median artery and nerve.

John Bush, '54

7 **Necessity of Routine Thorough Examination Revealed.** On April 7, 1953, a cocker bitch was admitted to the Stange Memorial Clinic for an oophorohysterectomy. The operation was performed in the usual manner.

On April 9, the roll bandage over the operative area was removed and the patient given a general examination at this time. Palpation of the cervical region revealed an enlargement over the trachea about the middle of the neck. Closer examination revealed a rubber band around the neck; this had caused an inch long abrasion of the skin with encrustation of the exudate in the hair. The band had not been in place long enough to work to the skin at other points.

The dog was apparently relived upon removal of the band. No treatment was indicated or administered. The wound was healing nicely when the patient was discharged five days later.

This case well illustrates the necessity of a thorough routine examination of all patients admitted to the care of the veterinarian regardless of the condition or treatment required.

James Howard, '54

Cysticercosis of feed-lot fattened cattle in the Salt River Valley, Ariz., was traced to the contamination of irrigation ditches and fields by a few ranch workers who were carriers of the beef tapeworm, *Taenia saginata*. The condition was controlled by the detection and treatment of the human carriers and the provision of suitable toilet facilities.

Feeding heads of poultry that have been treated by stilbestrol implantation may be responsible for some reproductive failures observed by some fur-bearing animal breeders.

In some cattle breeds, there appears to be a tendency toward prolapse of the prepuce. If this organ is injured, the tissue becomes edematous and finally develops a permanent thickening. A stricture is thus formed and the bull is useless for breeding. Treatment recommended is surgical removal of the thickened portion of the prepuce.